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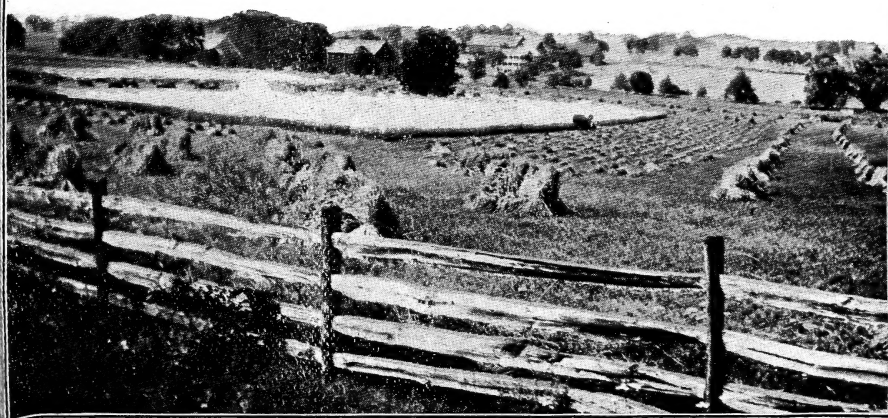
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62173
HOFFMAN
1913

WINTER SEED WHEAT

AND
EVERY THING FOR THE FARM

GOOD SEED TO SOW



ISSUED BY
HOFFMAN HOMESTEAD FARM

A.H. HOFFMAN, PROP.

Farm at

BAMFORD, PA.

Seed Warehouse and Business Office

LANDISVILLE, PA.

OUR MONEY BACK PLAN

Seed bought from us that is not satisfactory may be returned and your money will be refunded with round trip freight. No proof need be given. You are to be the judge. You need not take other seed. We will not argue or haggle. Re-ship the unsatisfactory seed within four days (always by freight), notify us by letter, enclosing bill of freight paid and bill of lading, and your money will be sent back to you. There are other money back offers now going—none quite as liberal. We couldn't make this one if our seed was not of the highest possible quality.

We will not be responsible in any way for Seed or resultant crop after it is planted. Too many conditions with which we can have nothing to do are involved after the seed is sown. Return of seed will not be allowed because of delay in transit or late arrival.

Terms—Cash with Order. Send P. O. or Express M. O., Bank Draft or Check. When Coin or Currency is sent by letter same should be registered.

Prices quoted are subject to change and conditional upon unsold. However, prices quoted will not be increased or reduced unless there are very violent fluctuations, so that customers may feel reasonably sure of having their orders filled when remitting at catalog prices.

Prices of Timothy, Clovers, and some other grass seed can not be fixed as we go to print. However, we inclose a slip with latest advices as to prices. The prices on the slip are for immediate acceptance at time it is sent to you. If you are not ready to order when these price slips reach you, please write for latest prices when you are ready.

How to Order. See back of Order Sheet for suggestions in full.

We Deliver to Landisville, Pa., freight station, from which customers must pay freight.

References. Dun's or Bradstreet. Any local bank or business firm.

A. H. HOFFMAN, LANDISVILLE
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.



WE take advantage of this announcement to thank our many customers and friends for their very generous patronage and kind and considerate treatment. It is due to the steady support of our growing trade that we were able during the past year to greatly add to our facilities for serving the agricultural public.

Upon the following pages will be described and illustrated what has been done by us to improve our service. Without taking leave of our location in the center of the richest farm section of the world, we have equipped ourselves with the most modern machinery for recleaning and grading known to the seed trade. We have added greatly to our storage capacity, delivery equipment and operating force.

The result of this spread will be an enlargement of our usefulness in serving our immense trade promptly, with high grade seed at moderate cost.

The careful reading of the following pages descriptive of our facilities and methods will clear up the question as to why we risk inviting return of seed at the sole option of our customers and at our expense.

A. H. HOFFMAN.



Our Facilities

Since last fall we have erected at Landisville a commodious warehouse to better care for the constant increase of our business. This building is of heavy construction, with three floors and a basement. Its capacity is 60,000 bushels of heavy seed. This will greatly relieve the over taxed buildings at Hoffman Homestead Farm, Bamford — two miles distant. Our cleaning department has been removed to this building from the farm, as well as our office.



A siding has been constructed to the warehouse. Its location is less than a square from either the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroad Freight Stations. The post office is nearby and we get our mail promptly. Seed not now loaded direct to the cars on our siding is conveyed to the nearby freight stations by truck.

With these advantages of adequate storage, convenient location and auto truck delivery, we are able to render very prompt and reliable service to our trade. We frequently deliver seed to the freight station within fifteen minutes of the arrival of the mail order at our post office and occasionally we have freight moving out of Landisville one-half hour after letter ordering same arrives at Landisville post office.

Aug. 6, 1913

LATEST PRICES

Aug. 6, 1913

QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

SEED WHEAT

Lancaster Fulcaster.....
 Klondyke.....
 Four Rowed Fultz.....
 St. Louis Grand Prize.....
 Fultz Mediterranean.....
 Rudy.....
 Harvest King.....

Cotton Bags Extra at 22 cents each

PRICES

1½ to 9 bu. @ \$1.60 per bushel
 10 to 29 " @ \$1.50 " "
 30 to 99 " @ \$1.45 " "
 100 or more @ \$1.40 " "

Penna. Blue Stem ... } 1¼ to 9 bu., \$1.70 per bu. 20 to 49 bu., \$1.55 per bu.
 } 10 to 19 bu., \$1.60 per bu. 50 or more, \$1.50 per bu.
 Red Wave..... } 1½ to 4½ bu., \$1.80 per bu. 50 to 99 bu., \$1.60 per bu.
 } 5 to 19 bu., \$1.70 per bu. 100 or more, \$1.50 per bu.
 } 20 to 49 bu., \$1.65 per bu.

CHICKEN WHEAT (Sacks Free)

100 lbs., \$1.75 300 lbs., \$5.00 1000 lbs., \$16.00
 200 lbs., \$3.45 500 lbs., \$8.25 2000 lbs., \$31.00

Cotton Bags, filled 22c each
 " " empty 24c "
 " " per 100 \$23.00
 Farmers Choice Timothy \$3.00 per bu
 Extra Med. Red Clover 13.00 " "
 Extra Mammoth Clover 13.00 " "
 Extra Alsike Clover.... 14 00 " "
 Economical Mix. (56 lbs) 8.00 " "
 Permanent Hay and Pasture
 Mixture..... 12c per lb.
 Scarlet or Crimson Clover 4.50 per bu.
 Alfalfa, *High Grade*.... 10.00 " "
 Red Top (Heavy) 32 lbs. 4.00 " "
 Red Top (Light) 14 lbs. 1.50 " "
 Orchard Grass, 14 lbs, ... 2.00 " "
 Ky. Blue Grass, 14 lbs... 2.00 " "
 Canada Blue, 14 lbs 1.50 " "
 Lawn Grass Seed, as per catalog

Winter Rye, \$1.25 per bu. (bags extra)
 Sweet Clover 25c per lb.
 Sand or Hairy Vetch, less than 10 lbs.
 12c per lb., 10 to 99 lbs., 10c per lb.,
 100 lbs. or more, 9c per lb.
 Spring Vetch..... 6c per lb.
 Dwarf Essex Rape, 8c per lb., 100 lbs.
 or more, 7½c per lb.

See Catalog for Prices of Seeds or
 Articles not Quoted Here.

ORDER EARLY.

A. H. Hoffman, Landisville, Lanc. Co., Pa.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

A. H. HOFFMAN, Landisville, Lancaster County, Pa.

SIR:—I send herewith \$.....in the form of

M. O.	Draft
Check	Cash

 for which
send the following seeds, etc. This order is given on condition that I may take
advantage of your money back offer if goods are not satisfactory. I waive all
claim to damages after seed is sown.

Date.....

Order No......

Don't Write in Above Space

Name

Post Office..... R. F. D. State.....

Freight Office

County.....**State**.....

Here state whether by Freight, Express or Parcels Post, {

[illegible]

WRITE LETTERS ON SEAPRATE SHEET. SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING ON OTHER SIDE.



HOW TO ORDER



Send Your Order on this Sheet

Write your Name, Post Office and Shipping Directions Plainly. Failure to dot an **i**, cross a **t**, open a **u** or close an **o** may result in mis-sending of your mail and freight.

Always give County of your Freight Station. There are frequently several stations of same name in same state. For instance, there are two Milfords and four Browns in Pennsylvania, three Smiths in Indiana, two Washburns in Illinois, and four Lawrences in Ohio.

Freights are Low, Expressage High—for a long distance, higher than cost of seed. Don't order by express without first investigating probable cost.

If your Station has no Agent, add enough money to your order to prepay freight. If you remit too much we will return.

Remit for Bags. The cost is 22 cents each. 2½ bushels or less may be shipped in each.

Bill of Lading Shipments. If you want seed shipped with B/L attached, send one-fifth of amount with your order as evidence of good faith, name the bank to which draft is to be sent. B/L shipments will not be made for amounts under \$25.00. B/L shipments cannot be made to stations where no freight agents are assigned.

Shall we Substitute? Stock of seed can't be grown after orders are received, consequently all seedsmen sell out of some varieties they offer and can't replace them. If we are sold out of what you order, what, if anything, shall we substitute? If we don't have what you want we will cheerfully return money.

Order Early—before the rush—when our assortment is complete. Then you will get what you want—get it in time and be ready at seed time. **Order to-day.**



A. H. HOFFMAN,

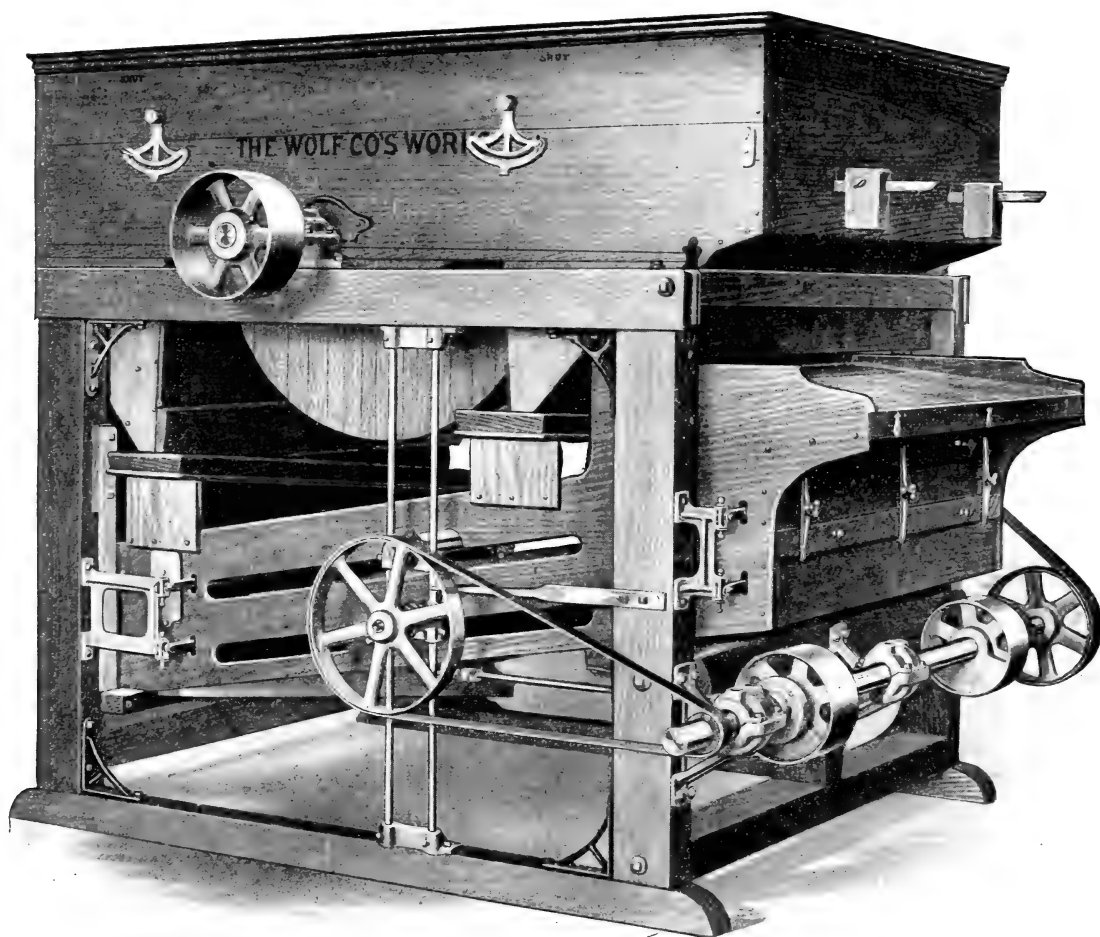
LANDISVILLE
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.





New Cleaning Equipment

Our new cleaning equipment cannot be excelled for quality of work. Every established principle for making fine separations was recognized when planning the installation of machinery.



The Wolf Separator

Most other seedsmen stand by certain principles of cleaning of which there are at least four. Some depend upon "suction legs" to "draw out" the impurities to be removed, others depend upon the "direct air blast," which "blows out" the stuff to be eliminated. The principle of screens with perforations of various size and shapes to carry over coarse matter and sieve out the fine, is employed to some extent by both the advocates of the "blow out" "air blast" and the "draw out" "suction leg" processes.

Another principle of cleaning is that of the indented cylinder method which consists of large cylinders full of indents which take in foreign seeds and carry them away. All of the above methods have their advantages and short-comings.

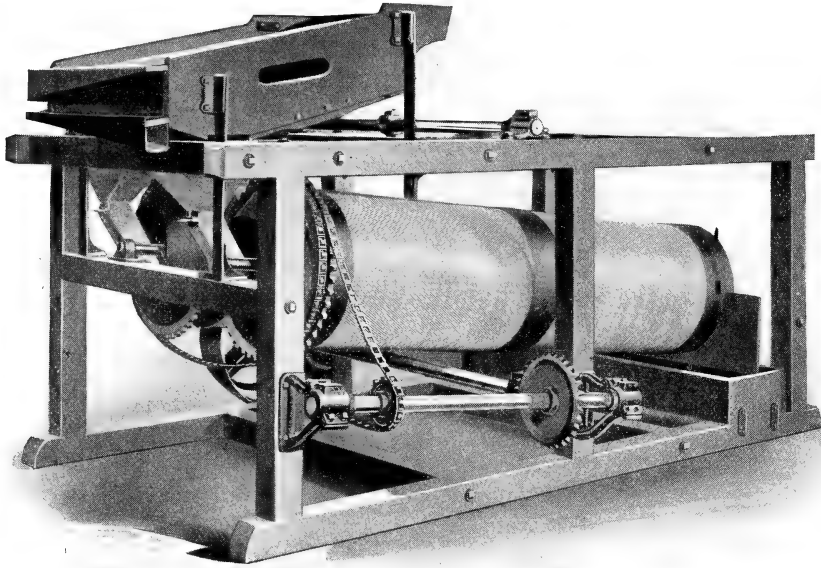
In making our lay-out for the best cleaning possible we studied in a practical way every pattern of seed cleaning device offered on the market. We discovered that there is no single cleaner that combines every valuable principle.



With our purpose fixed to do the finest possible work, we installed three separate and distinct styles of cleaners, which three together combine every principle of cleaning seed, known to the seed trade.

The wheat we sell for seed is run through all these machines, one after the other, with the result that the finest separations possible are accomplished.

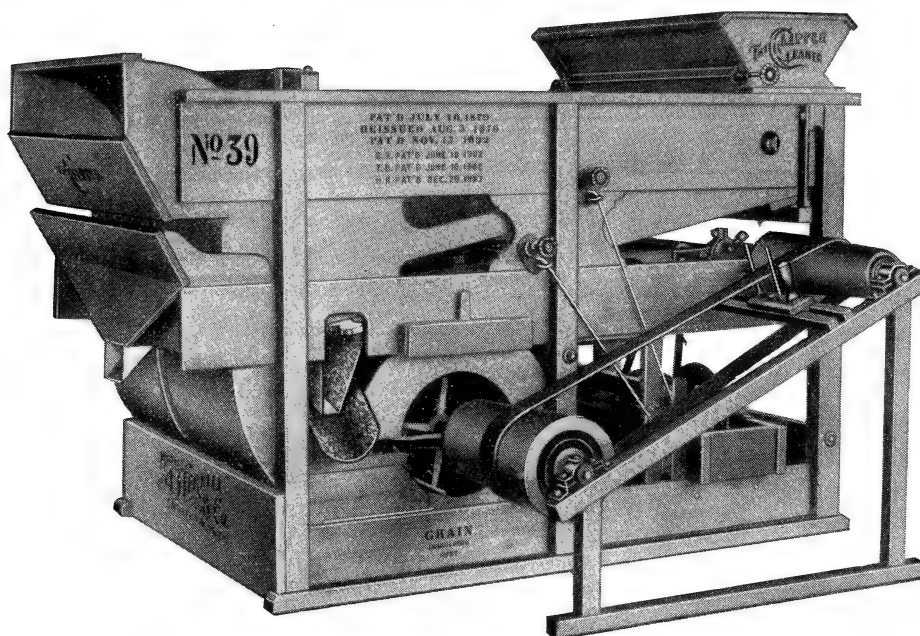
The wheat is first run into a receiving separator built by the Wolf Co., especially for our use. This machine has two large suction legs to draw out light grains. It is ball bearing throughout, equipped with numerous screens that are kept open with an improved travelling brush device. The Wolf machine represents the highest type of mill with "suction legs" that it is possible to build. An illustration of this separator appears on page 3.



Howe Cylinder Cleaner

From the Wolf machine the wheat is passed to a Howe Cylinder Cockle Cleaner. This machine is also illustrated above. We consider the Howe Cleaner one of the most valuable parts of our equipment. The two large cylinders are indented on the inside with thousands of cells of globular shape which take in any grains of cockle or broken grains of wheat, but will not take a large or retain an oblong grain. The cockle and other round seeds and broken grains are carried upward in the indents of the cylinders as they revolve until they reach a certain point when they drop into a conveyor trough from whence they are delivered at the end of the machine. The perfect grains of wheat being too large or too long to go into, or remain in the indents pass along to be discharged, by this time perfectly clean and free of impurities.

To make assurance doubly sure the wheat is now passed to the Clipper mill of the type illustrated on page 5. The Clipper is equipped with an assortment of screens with every conceivable shape and size of perforations. Travelling brushes are moved back and forward to keep clear the openings. If any foreign seed failed to be eliminated by the suction leg and screens of the Wolf machine or the indents of the Howe cylinders, here is another chance for escapement. After passing over the screens of the Clipper we have the powerful direct upward air blast regulated by patent air controllers to blow out any chance light or imperfect grain that may remain.



Clipper Cleaner No. 39

The machinery employed in the above process is run by electric motors. Electric power is much more regular and therefore more effective than that supplied by the gasoline engines that drove our equipment in former years on our Bamford farm. The motors are four in number—two 5 H. P., a 3 and a 2 H. P. The current which must be in abundant supply is furnished us by the McCalls Ferry Power Plant in the Susquehanna River 23 miles away—one of the most powerful and modern electric plants in the world.

Profit in Wheat Growing

depends largely on the yield per acre. The yield depends on a number of things, but the most important is the quality and variety of wheat you sow. It is as easy to grow 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre with graded seed of a prolific variety as it is to grow 15 to 20 bushels with ungraded common wheat.

Lancaster County Grown Seed Wheat

You cannot get wheat to sow from a better source than the fertile valleys of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Lancaster County grown seed wheat possesses a degree of vitality that insures a strong vigorous growth wherever it is taken to be planted. Lancaster County grown wheats are now sown with success in every winter wheat growing state. It has been found very profitable to introduce Lancaster wheat for seed purposes in Northern as well as Southern and Western locations. Successful wheat growers are buying wheat from Lancaster County year after year—even though no change in variety is desired, and they get substantial benefit in the form of increased crops.

The Cost of Changing Seed Wheat

is very little. A half bushel less of good graded wheat is needed to sow an acre than it takes of ungraded common wheat. This saving in seed makes up for most of the premium, freight, etc., you pay when you change seed.

Varieties

There are about sixty well defined sorts of winter wheat. Each of them has distinct characteristics. This catalog presents only the best—the varieties that have been shown by thorough trial, here, at numerous experiment stations, and elsewhere to possess the greatest merit. You will do well to read the descriptions of each of them on the following pages. If the American farmer could be persuaded to give some attention to the kind of wheat he sows, the average yield of wheat in America could be greatly increased. At present, American wheat growers average only 14 bushels per acre. This is not creditable. If graded seed wheat of heavy yielding varieties were sown the average yield could be increased at least 50%, and this without the introduction of improved cultural methods.



This Cut is from an Actual Photograph of a 1912 Field of Pennsylvania Blue Stem
on a Farm where Blue Stem is grown exclusively

Pennsylvania Blue Stem

Beardless.

Chaff—Red.

Grain—Hard, medium size, dark red.

Straw—stiff and long.

Ripens—early.

This wheat has taken rank among the best varieties known. Except as to color of chaff, which is red—Pennsylvania Blue Stem is very much like the old-fashioned Fultz in appearance. The berry is much like the Fultz grain, being the same shape, size, color and quality. The head is constructed on the order of the old Fultz, except that the chaff is red instead of white as before noted. Like the Fultz, Pennsylvania Blue Stem does not shell easily. The grains are well inclosed and protected. Pennsylvania Blue Stem is a strong, hardy, vigorous grower. It withstands equally well the rigors of an extremely cold winter or the frequent thaws of the occasional open winter.

Fields of Pennsylvania Blue Stem always show up well in the off years. Complete failures are unknown. We claim there is no wheat absolutely fly-proof or rust-proof, but Pennsylvania Blue Stem seems to possess strong resistant qualities against both rust and the fly.

When the ravages of the fly prevail generally, Pennsylvania Blue Stem makes a comparatively good stand. When rust is seen everywhere, Pennsylvania Blue Stem wards it off to some extent and matures with hardly any damage.



Pennsylvania Blue Stem on Hoffman Homestead Farm, Bamford, Pa.

Pennsylvania Blue Stem wheat makes an extraordinary growth of roots. They spread out in a great mass and reach deep into the soil. This extended root system gathers at great depth the fertility needed to produce big crops in light soils.

This great root system stands in good stead in time of drought, bringing up from the sub-soil the moisture needed during the critical periods.

The extra root growth of Pennsylvania Blue Stem is probably the reason for the ability of this variety to withstand disease, insects, and the vicissitudes of weather to which so many of the common wheats succumb.



Pennsylvania Blue Stem Field Near Landisville, Pa.



Many of the older wheat growers will remember the Blue Stem that was so popular many years ago. For years we have been receiving inquiries for it from many sections.

The Pennsylvania Blue Stem offered here is an improved strain of the much prized Old Blue Stem that has been secured by repeated selections and grading. This work was conducted right here in Lancaster County, in which soils, wheat can be made to improve year after year. The result of this work is most gratifying for we have in Pennsylvania Blue Stem a variety of winter wheat with many of the strongest characteristics. We give it our personal recommendation as a variety that will yield much above the average in any kind of season, under any kind of adverse conditions and in any soil or climate.

Pennsylvania Blue Stem is altogether one of the heaviest yielders of wheat under favorable conditions we have ever offered, and at the same time one of the best and most reliable yielders under unfavorable conditions.

Fortunately Pennsylvania Blue Stem does not have any serious faults. Besides its immense yielding possibilities and its reliability even under adverse conditions of soil and climate—drought—fly and rust ravages—and damaging extremes of weather, Pennsylvania Blue Stem stands up well against storms, is long in straw, ripens early, does not shatter in handling, produces hard grain—red in color, medium in size and of the best milling qualities.

Pennsylvania Blue Stem is one of the greatest stoolers we have ever experimented with. One of the objections we hear oftenest to the culture of wheat is the heavy investment of seed required. It is true that more seed is needed to grow wheat than any other standard grain crop, but when Pennsylvania Blue Stem is considered, the matter of the cost of seed is reduced to a minimum. We firmly believe that even in communities where as much as 2 bu. of common wheat is sown per acre that $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. of Pennsylvania Blue Stem per acre will be found sufficient.

Pennsylvania Blue Stem's tendency for heavy stooling makes its introduction by progressive farmers an inexpensive proposition. So little of it is needed to sow per acre that the farmer who is reserving wheat to sow at the rate of 2 bu. per acre can sell this seed stock for milling purposes and the cash he receives will reach to pay for sufficient Pennsylvania Blue Stem to take its place. Here is an opportunity never matched, heretofore; where a farmer with common wheat with little or no merit can exchange same without cost for highly graded seed wheat of one of the best varieties ever known—Pennsylvania Blue Stem.

(Prices on Next Page)



Exact Size of
Pennsylvania
Blue Stem Heads



Field of Pennsylvania Blue Stem Growing to Perfection

As we go to press reports are coming in from our Pennsylvania Blue Stem fields that more than justify all our claims for it. The wheat is so thick even where only $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu per acre was sown that the tyers on the binders work unceasingly.

The grain stands up like a wall. The heads are filled nicely. It seems drought or rust or fly has not injured a single field.

Extraordinary yields are indicated. Last season we put out Pennsylvania Blue Stem over wide territory. Uniformly good reports are being received. A customer from Georgia who gave trial to Pennsylvania Blue Stem last year wants Four Hundred Bushels this year. Pennsylvania Blue Stem is going to be popular everywhere. Remember it requires only $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre. Don't delay placing your order, as advance reservations clearly indicate a big demand—bigger perhaps than the supply.

Prices Pennsylvania Blue Stem

$1\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 bu. . . .	\$1.70 per bu.	20 to 49 bu. . . .	\$1.55 per bu.
10 to 19 bu. . . .	1.60 per bu.	50 bu. or more . . .	1.50 per bu.

Cotton Bags extra at 22c each. Not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. may be shipped in a bag. Not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. sold—sufficient for one acre.

Order Pennsylvania Blue Stem early. The demand will be much greater than the supply and no farmer can afford to postpone its introduction on his farm.

Early Orders

Save the annoyance of delays enroute.

Insure your being ready to sow in time.

Give an opportunity to examine and reject seed you buy before it is too late to arrange for others.

Prevent disappointment in not getting the variety you wish.

Command our best personal attention before the season's rush.

Order Early. It is not too early to-day.



Field of Lancaster Fulcaster

Lancaster Fulcaster

Bearded.
Chaff—white.
Grain—large, hard, longberry
type, plump, dark red.
Straw—Long, stiff.
Ripens—early.



Head of Lancaster Fulcaster

Lancaster Fulcaster is rightly one of the most popular bearded wheats. It is a variety that under our care and supervision was improved by years of selection from the old "Fulcaster." It is one of the purest wheats now being offered. "Lancaster Fulcaster" is

A Reliable Yields Year After Year

In years when all conditions are against successful crops this variety proves its reliability by making good average yields in spite of adverse conditions.

Suitable Alike for Both Rich and Thin Soils

There are few other varieties that will do quite as well on soils of average fertility. Farmers who are not able to raise even fair crops on rather thin soils should substitute "Lancaster Fulcaster." The change will insure him against wheat failures. Under such conditions Lancaster Fulcaster will produce a satisfactory crop of straw and a surprising crop of grain. The grain will be of the finest quality, a genuine long berry, dark red and hard. A peculiarity of this variety is, that on thin soils the grain will be of full size. Cleaned Lancaster Fulcaster wheat

Weights 63 Pounds Per Stroked Bushel

and there is no wheat grown that is better liked by the millers. Here in Lancaster County, Lancaster Fulcaster is a



favorite variety. It is alike popular for rich soils, for average soils and for poor soils. We claim for Lancaster Fulcaster hardiness to carry it safely through extreme winters and vitality to withstand attacks of insect pests and disease. The cold May and June weather of this year that did so much damage to common wheat throughout the East had absolutely no influence on the Lancaster County fields of Lancaster Fulcaster.

If the wheat growers of the United States who are now growing as little as fifteen bushels per acre could be persuaded to abandon the worthless varieties they now sow and substitute the "Lancaster Fulcaster" wheat on their farms, they would produce such an increase of grain that the average yield of the country would rise to the extent of a hundred million bushels.

Lancaster Fulcaster is a high bred wheat, suitable for use by the farmer who gives intense cultivation and liberal fertilization as well as for the grower whose farming is necessarily rough and on soils where fertility is limited.

In the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station 4 years test of 17 varieties

Fulcaster Led all the Bearded Varieties

yielding 33.8 bushels per acre for the four years. It was slightly exceeded by Harvest King (smooth) described herein, and by Dawson Golden Chaff (smooth) a soft white variety. In a 19 year test at the same station, of five varieties, Reliable, Ontario Wonder, Dietz Longberry, Fultz and Fulcaster, the latter variety led and gave an average yield for the 19 years (from 1890 to 1909) of 31.7 bushels per acre—more than double the average yield of wheat in the United States.

In sections to the south and west of the Pennsylvania borders, Lancaster Fulcaster may be sown with equal assurance of success.

Fulcaster yielded at Tennessee University in 1900, 41.66 bushels per acre. At Kentucky State College Station 1901, a yield of 45.2 bushels was secured per acre.

These official yields show that Lancaster Fulcaster in careful hands on good soils has extraordinary possibilities. There are farms here, near ours, where no other variety is grown and where 20 acre fields have yielded 40 bushels per acre in some years and where average yields for four or five successive years have run 37 bushels per acre.



Edge View of Lancaster Fulcaster

(Prices and Description of Lancaster Fulcaster Continued on Next Page)



Lancaster Fulcaster in Lancaster County

Our stock of Lancaster Fulcaster Seed is clean and graded—nothing but well formed plump grains of wheat. The price is low for the reason that it is a favorite variety among our contract growers. They like to grow it regardless of the premium we pay them on account of its hardiness, productiveness and reliability. The stocks of Lancaster Fulcaster we have for disposal cannot be matched for perfection of grain at any price, and the reader will not be disappointed with any investment he makes in Lancaster Fulcaster.

Prices Lancaster Fulcaster

1½ to 9 bu.	. . . \$1.60 per bu.	30 to 99 bu.	. . . \$1.45 per bu.
10 to 29 bu.	. . . 1.50 per bu.	100 bu. or more	. . . 1.40 per bu.

Cotton bags to hold 2½ bu. each are 22c each extra. Not less than 1½ bu. sold. The seed being large 1¾ bu. should be sown per acre. Wheat prices subject to change. See Special Price Slip.

Here are a Few Reports from Customers

Dear Sir:

Roodhouse, Illinois.

I noticed while on the farm in Maryland that the Fulcaster wheat of which I got seed two years ago is doing fine. I found heads four and one-half to five inches long standing four feet high in the straw. The straw heavy and holding it up well. This is on land that was badly run down when I got the farm, and had one crop of cow peas growing on it last year, and cut for seed and hay. Don't you think this did pretty well? The wheat was just in its milk stage and the straw quite green, so you see it had not been done growing yet. I brought a few heads and the straw with me and the farmers here in Illinois are surprised to see this large growth. I think it but fair to say that I can recommend you for good seed.

W. P. S.

My crop of Lancaster Fulcaster wheat grown from your seed was surely fine. I sold every bushel of it for seed. I got \$1.20 per bu. (milling value was only 80 cents) and could hardly reserve enough for my own seeding.

East Waterford, Pa. J. T. S.

My Lancaster Fulcaster wheat is just splendid. I hope to raise 40 bus. per acre.

Noble, Illinois. H. D.



Field of Klondyke—the Best White Wheat

Klondyke

Beardless.

Chaff—white.

Grain—Hard, plump, white.

Straw—Long, stiff.

Ripens—Early.

This variety is the best white wheat. It is different from the ordinary white wheats in milling qualities, Klondyke being hard, to the satisfaction of millers.

White wheats have always been heavy yielders, and Klondyke is a leader among white varieties. This is a favorite in many sections of the North, especially in New York State. We are growing it here with great success. As the name "Klondyke" suggests, this is a **Wheat of Extreme Hardiness.**

We sowed a field last fall of 1911 as late as October 31st. Only a few blades showed up before Christmas. The winter following had but little snow to protect wheat and the lowest temperature on record to kill it. But our Klondyke (sown October 31st) came up fine in April, stood out and made a splendid field of wheat, with a yield approaching 40 bushels per acre.

Klondyke is a positive improvement in white wheats, and our friends who are now growing Gold Coin or Dawson Golden Chaff will get immense benefit by changing to Klondyke.

Prices Klondyke

1½ to 9 bu. . . .	\$1.60 per bu.	30 to 99 bu. . . .	\$1.45 per bu.
10 to 29 bu. . . .	1.50 per bu.	100 bu. or more . . .	1.40 per bu.

Not less than 1½ bu. sold. Bags extra at 22 cents each. Not more than 2½ bu. may be shipped in a bag.

WINTER RYE

Pennsylvania Winter Rye is a good clean variety—stands up finely—produces heavy crops of plump rye grain—long white straw. Sow 1¼ bu. to 1½ bu. per acre.

Price—See Special Price Slip.



Four-Rowed Fultz



Beardless.

Chaff—white.

Grain—Hard, medium size, red, plump.

Straw—medium to long, very stiff.

Ripens—extremely early.

This is one of the most profitable varieties. It was brought to our attention several years ago by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agronomy. Four-Rowed Fultz has a tendency to produce spikelets composed of four grains of wheat arranged in a row. The spikelets are close together—a row of them on each side of the stem—altogether making up a very compact head of wheat. The heads are only of medium length but in most cases contain more wheat than heads of other varieties that are much longer.

Four-Rowed Fultz has numerous records of yields of 40 bushels per acre on large tracts of average land. On smaller tracts of select land as much as 50 bushels per acre has been harvested.

Extremely Early. No Variety Ripens Earlier than Four-Rowed Fultz.

The berry is of medium size, hard, red in color. Chaff is white, without beards. Straw is of medium length, strong and stiff, and will not lodge in the richest soils.

Adapted to a Variety of Soils: Highland, Lowland, Limestone, Gravel, Clay or Slate.

Unsurpassed for hardiness. In our Pennsylvania climate with its succession of freezes and thaws, it comes through the winters without damage.

Four-Rowed Fultz is Strictly Clean and Pure

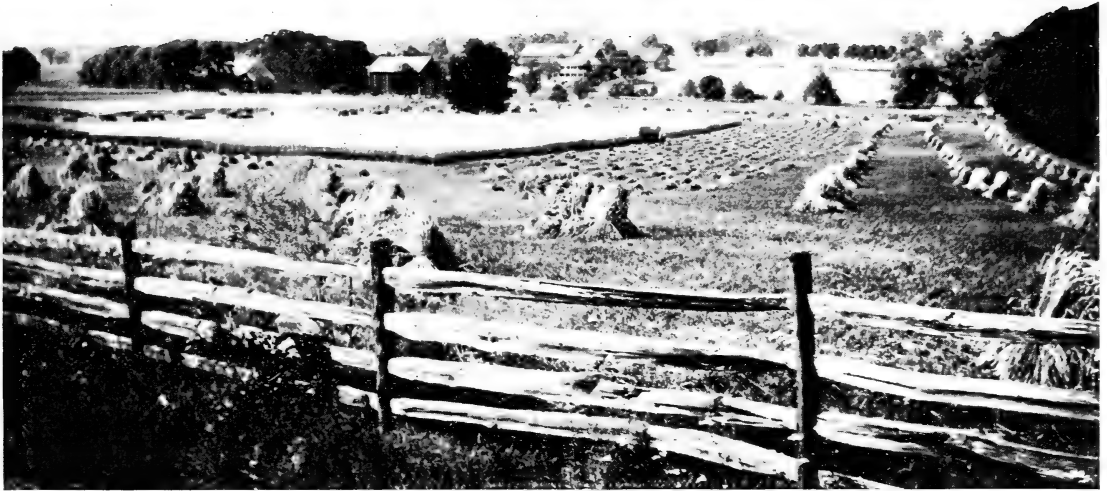
The seed from which our present stock was grown was hand cleaned of other varieties both in field before cutting and in the sheaf, besides being graded to perfection by our cleaning equipment. Every other possible precaution was taken, and we believe a purer and cleaner seed wheat was never offered before in quantity at moderate prices.



Four-Rowed Fultz
Side View



Four-Rowed Fultz
Edge View

**Four-Rowed Fultz**

Is your farm so rich that all wheats you sow lodge badly? If so, this is the variety for you. Its straw is so thick and thick-walled that it stands up against anything. On such lands Four-Rowed Fultz will not only stand up but will yield enormous crops. On poor land this variety will not be long in straw or large in head. There are better varieties for poor soils. On average to rich soils Four-Rowed Fultz will give straw of great length, will stool out wonderfully, making a thick growth and will be crowned with heads that are wide and compactly built, full of hard wheat of good milling qualities. The yield per acre will be immense. Four-Rowed Fultz is a high bred wheat that can be introduced at little cost because of the small quantity needed to sow per acre—not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu., rather less—and because of the low price here named.

Prices Four-Rowed Fultz

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 bu. . . .	\$1.60 per bu.	30 to 99 bu. . . .	\$1.45 per bu.
10 to 29 bu. . . .	1.50 per bu.	100 bu. or more . . .	1.40 per bu.

Not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sold. Bags extra at 22 cents each. Not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. may be shipped in a bag.

Here are a Few Lines from Four-Rowed Fultz Growers

My Four-Rowed Fultz wheat purchased from you in the Fall of 1910 threshed out 40 bu. per acre. La Otto, Ind. P. T. O.

The Four-Rowed Fultz purchased from you last year was fine. Finleyville, Pa. E. P.

I am well pleased with my Four-Rowed Fultz. If I had my whole crop with it I would have been better off. Johnson City, Tenn. W. J. B.

I like the Four-Rowed Fultz purchased from you through J. H. D. very much. I grow 23 acres of it each year. It always grades No. 2 Red (highest grade market wheat). Carmichael, Md. R. C. B.

The Four-Rowed Fultz I bought of you last year outyielded my other wheat by 7 bu. per acre, and ripened a week earlier than any other variety. Noble, Ill. H. D., Sr.



Red Wave

Beardless.

Chaff—Red.

Grain—Hard, Large, Dark Red.

Straw—Long, very stiff.

Ripens—mid-season.

Too much cannot be said in favor of "Red Wave." Any list of the best wheats must include "Red Wave." Hundreds of our customers have introduced it upon their farms with immense profit. There are communities in Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia where Red Wave has supplanted nearly all other varieties. Red Wave does well in all kinds of soils and our observations are that it is

Especially Profitable in Sandy and Gravelly Situations

Red Wave was Originated by Mr. A. N. Jones, of New York

who is given first place by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an originator and improver of American wheats. Red Wave is one of the best of Mr. Jones' productions. Red Wave is a cross between Early Red Clawson and an unnamed cross-breed of Russian parentage. This variety gave a yield of

49 Bushels and 2 Pounds Per Acre

in a field; the balance of which was sown to Dawson Golden Chaff that produced only 27 bushels per acre. Part of the first swath between the two varieties going to the Dawson for fear of stray heads of Dawson; also rakings adjoining, thus cutting the yield nearly a bushel. A plot on trial ground $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 rods square produced at the rate of

68 Bushels and 5 Pounds Per Acre

Red Wave is bald wheat. We never saw another bald wheat that produced such long heads; namely four to six inches. The bunch shown on following page is from a photograph showing natural size. The grain is large, red, and has fine milling qualities.

Red Wave Does Not Shell Easily

It is covered by a thick brown chaff that protects the grain from shelling.

Red Wave Produces Longer Straw

than any other bald wheat we ever knew. This straw is a beautiful yellow, and in spite of its length and the large head it must carry,

It Will Not Lodge

A field of Red Wave growing as it does higher than the fields that surround it, and surmounted with the longest wheat heads, becomes a wonderful sight. If you are the first in your section to produce such a field you will **Make Money Selling Your Entire Crop for Seed** without effort.

Sample Lines from Red Wave Customers

I bought 2 bu. Red Wave wheat 1910, and I regret very much I did not buy 20 bu., as I made 30 bu. thresher's measure and possibly 33 by weight. Had I put it on my best ground I would have had 40 bu. machine measure. Parkton, Md. F. B. K.

Have never seen finer wheat than the Red Wave you shipped me.

Kingsville, Md. W. E. W.

Heads of Red Wave Natural Size



The wheat
(Red Wave) I
bought from you
1910 is fine. Made
32 bu. per acre. The
heads are 4 to 5 in.
long, well filled.

O'Fallon, Ills. S. A. H.

The seed wheat (Red Wave)
I got from you was the nicest
I have ever seen.

Elk Lick, Pa. C. O.

The seed wheat (Red Wave)
I bought from you last fall was
sown October 11, cut June 16,
threshed June 30. The yield was
good, 42½ bu. per acre. Fine
wheat. O'Fallon, Ill. M. V.

The Red Wave you sent me was very fine—
turned out 46 bu. per acre.

Tremont, Ohio, T. J. W.

The wheat
(Red Wave) gave
a yield of 32 bu.
under adverse con-
ditions. Have now 25 acres,
the best I have ever seen.
Frazeysburg, Ohio. P. L.

Prices Red Wave

1½ to 4½ bu.	\$1.80 per bu.
5 to 19 bu.	1.70 per bu.
20 to 49 bu.	1.65 per bu.
50 to 99 bu.	1.60 per bu.
100 bu. or more,	1.55 per bu.

Not less than 1½ bu. sold.

Bags are extra at 22c each. Not more
than 2½ bu. may be shipped in a bag.
Sow 1¾ bu. per acre.



Harvest King on Farm of a York County, Pa., Customer—Mr. Harry Dietz

Harvest King

Beardless.
Chaff—red.
Grain—hard, dark red, longberry.
Straw—medium to long, very stiff.
Ripens—extremely early.

This wheat remains right with the leaders as a heavy yielding standard variety. If anything it has increased its popularity during the past few years by making new records. In the summer of 1909, Harvest King wheat yielded at the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station 34.3 bushels per acre,

Leading Every Other of the 36 Varieties Tried Out

The Pennsylvania Station during the four years beginning with 1906 and ending 1909, conducted a four year test of 17 varieties, in which Harvest King gave an average yield of 34 bushels per acre, and ranked second in the list of 17 varieties. It was surpassed by the Dawson Golden Chaff, which is a white wheat without good milling qualities. Harvest King led all the red wheats in the list. Harvest King is one of the hardiest wheats. It produces a long red berry of good size, and has the best of milling qualities. Its straw is stiff, and does not lodge in the richest soils. The brown covered heads of Harvest King always bend over with their weight of grain.

We have grown Harvest King for a dozen years and have had yields of 40 bushels per acre from large tracts, and have

Never had a Yield of Less than 30 Bushels per Acre

Harvest King is just as well adapted to the Virginias, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee as to Pennsylvania soils. At Tennessee Experiment Station in 1900, Harvest King yielded 39.79 bushels per acre. In 1901 at the same Station 41 varieties were tested with an average yield of 26 bushels per acre. Harvest King led the 41 varieties with a yield of 36.3 bushels per acre. At the Kentucky Experiment Station in 1900 Harvest King gave the enormous yield of 50.3 bushels per acre.

Do not overlook our offerings of other Farm Seeds beginning on page 26. We are headquarters for highest grade Timothy, Alfalfa, Vetches, and other legumes. Everything for the farm.



Harvest King Wheat Growing to Perfection

Harvest King is a wonderful stooler. It is one of the hardiest wheats grown. It stands any kind of winters and does well in all kinds of soils.

The Grain of Harvest King is of the Longberry Type

very dark red—a favorite with millers. If you are looking for a red, smooth chaff wheat, long and dark red in the berry, here it is. You can trade your old wheat for Harvest King at little cost, for the reason that Harvest King need not be sown heavily. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre will be just as heavy seeding as 2 bu. of common wheat.

Our business as seedsman began with the production and sale of Harvest King wheat. Much of our success is due directly to the satisfactory results of Harvest King on the farms of our early customers. Even now, after a dozen years of business, selling Harvest King wheat, we never have enough of this variety to meet the demand for it. You should order Harvest King early.

Prices Harvest King

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 bu.	.	.	\$1.60 per bu.	30 to 99 bu.	.	.	\$1.45 per bu.
10 to 29 bu.	.	.	1.50 per bu.	100 bu. or more	.	.	1.40 per bu.

Not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sold. Bags extra at 22 cents each. Not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. may be shipped in a bag. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

Better Outlook for Wheat Growing

It has lately been established beyond doubt that there are no large undeveloped wheat lands in the world. The Orange Judd Weeklies, through Statistician B. W. Snow, has recently made the most thorough investigations of this matter, going personally to Argentine and other South American countries, where after the most elaborate geological, agricultural and commercial study, has reported that there is no further room for expansion of the wheat areas. Wheat growing has already been pushed out into the danger zone. Argentine farmers are turning to stock raising and are sowing Alfalfa and planting Maize in their wheat lands. All this means that the world will soon rely on the farmers of the United States for their bread. It will mean much higher prices for wheat. Wheat growers should prepare at once for this increased demand by introducing upon their farms the most prolific varieties of wheat suitable for the soil. This catalog points the way to do it.



Wall of St. Louis Grand Prize on Hoffman Homestead Farm

St. Louis Grand Prize

Beardless.

Chaff—brown.

Grain—Medium size, hard, light amber to red.

Straw—Medium Length.

Ripens—Medium early.

This wheat is comparatively new. If you haven't tried it—you should. Its record is such that there is no excuse for passing it by without trial. It is **Another of the Jones Wheats** originated by the famous Mr. A. N. Jones, who has done more for the improvement of wheats than any one else. St. Louis Grand Prize was first distributed in peck lots in the fall of 1908. From these small sowings sensational crops were harvested. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Jones sold for use on Hoffman Homestead Farm sufficient to sow 10 acres and 69 $\frac{67}{100}$ % perches of land. This land was actually measured by competent surveyors. The wheat grown from it was harvested, threshed, carefully weighed and found to be 480 bushels and 9 pounds, or an average for the more than 10 acres of

46 Bushels and 10 Ounces Per Acre

The yield of straw from the same crop was 40,230 pounds.

The crops of St. Louis Grand Prize harvested in Lancaster County in the following seasons did not reach the yield of 1910, but there were several yields of 40 bu. per acre.

A peculiarity of the variety is its **Very Thick Walled Straw**, which enables it to stand up against storms and resist to a large extent the fly. It is not absolutely fly proof. There is no such thing as fly proof wheat, but St. Louis Grand Prize, in summer of 1911, when the fly played havoc with the Pennsylvania crop, stood up splendidly as compared with the average wheats. Mr. Jones, the originator of St. Louis Grand Prize, says in the description that it is as

Near Fly Proof

as it is possible for any wheat to be, and he relates that on his trial grounds St. Louis Grand Prize stood in row—almost without a break, while many of the other varieties side by side were almost destroyed.



Cutting St. Louis Grand Prize—46 Bushels Per Acre

St. Louis Grand Prize is a Strong Vigorous Grower

It starts its growth early in the spring. The foliage is very rank and dark green, showing vigor all through the season. Fields of St. Louis Grand Prize always attract attention. When it comes into heads they are just like the two illustrated here, which are reproduced from actual photographs. They are not so long but very thick and compact. The breasts are closely crowded—each of them containing, 4 short, plump, red, medium sized grains, altogether forming **Square Built Heads from Base to Tip**, and contain many more grains of wheat, each, than anyone would suppose. The chaff is thick and soft, brown in color and protects the grain from shattering. Heads are so plentiful, large, that an uncut field of it forms a wall of wheat.

Type and Average Size of
St. Louis Grand Prize Heads



Prices St. Louis Grand Prize

1½ to 9 bu., \$1.60 per bu.	30 to 99 bu., \$1.45 per bu.
10 to 29 bu., 1.50 per bu.	100 bu. or more, 1.40 per bu.

Not less than 1½ bu. sold. Bags are extra at 22 cents each. Not more than 2½ bu. may be shipped in a bag. Sow 1½ bu. per acre.

We Print Here Only One Report to Show How St. Louis Grand Prize Compares with Others Under Adverse Conditions.

Dear Sir :

The St. Louis Grand Prize I got from you proved very satisfactory last year. I harvested 23 bushels from a little less than an acre, part of which was a steep hillside. My nine acres of other wheat made only 30 bushels in all, so you see one acre St. Louis Grand Prize made nearly as much as nine acres of other kinds. It was a bad year for wheat. Most farmers did not get more than their seed.

Aspers, Pa. R. H. W.



Field of Fultzo-Mediterranean

Fultzo- Mediterranean

Beardless. Chaff—white.
Grain—red, round, hard.
Straw—medium length, very stiff.
Ripens—Extremely early.

A cross of the "Fultz" and the old "Mediterranean." The berry is short, plump, red. Chaff white and smooth, without beards. The heads are medium length, very compact, well filled, inclined to widen at the top. Coming from two vigorous, hardy varieties, it is believed to have inherited the good qualities of both its valuable parents. "Fultzo-Med." has certainly proved itself a variety of extreme hardiness and productiveness.

By careful selections for a series of years we have succeeded in eliminating practically all the bearded heads formerly found in Fultzo-Mediterranean. It is not the best variety for poor land but capable of producing heavy crops in average soils, will respond enormously in rich soils and under heavy fertilization. It can't be excelled for earliness or stiffness of straw. It stools well and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre is sufficient to sow. Fultzo-Mediterranean is of ironclad hardiness. Will do in the North or South. Has recuperative powers that enable it to recover in the Spring and put forth a heavy dark green thick growth, even when sown too late in fall to cover the ground during winter. We have scores of records for this variety of over 40 bu. per acre.

This is a favorite variety among the farmers who grow seed for us. They want to farm Fultzo-Med. so that we have a large stock of it, that cost us less than some of the other varieties, so we offer it at very liberal prices.

Prices Fultzo-Mediterranean

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 bu., \$1.60 per bu. 30 to 99 bu., \$1.45 per bu.
10 to 29 bu., 1.50 per bu. 100 bu. or more, 1.40 per bu.
Not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sold. Bags 22 cents each extra.
Not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. may be shipped in a bag.
Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.



Sheaf of Fultzo-Mediterranean

Silver Sheaf

Longberry

Red

Bearded.

Chaff—white.

Grain—hard, longberry

type, dark red.

Straw—long and stiff.

Ripens—early.

Wheat growers who are not opposed to bearded varieties should try out "Silver Sheaf Longberry Red." It is one of Jones' many productions, and Mr. Jones recommends it as one of his best bearded varieties.

We have grown it two seasons and find it of great value. It bears

The Longest Heads of any Wheat

we know of, and thrives under the roughest treatment. It may be sown very late in the fall under the roughest conditions with every confidence of profitable crops to follow. Its hardiness is extreme, stooling qualities better than any other bearded variety.

Everything about Silver Sheaf Longberry Red is long. It is very long in the berry, has very long straw, very long bearded heads and the yield is long. If you have land that you must sow late and that you cannot properly prepare for wheat, put it in Silver Sheaf Longberry Red. It won't cost you much for the reason that less seed is required to sow than other bearded wheat.

Give it a trial under adverse conditions and get a surprise. The surprise will also come to you if you sow under favorable conditions, for while Silver Sheaf Longberry Red is suitable for rough farming it will respond surprisingly to better treatment.

Wherever bearded wheats are preferred Silver Sheaf Longberry Red will be found of tremendous value. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre is all you need sow.

Prices Silver Sheaf Longberry Red

$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.80 per bu.
5 to 9 bu.	.	.	.	.	.	1.75 per bu.
10 to 19 bu.	.	.	.	.	.	1.70 per bu.
20 to 49 bu.	.	.	.	.	.	1.65 per bu.
50 to 99 bu.	.	.	.	.	.	1.60 per bu.
100 bu. or more	.	.	.	.	.	1.55 per bu.

Not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. sold. Bags extra at 22 cents each. Not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. may be shipped in a bag.

Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. per acre.





Rudy

Bearded.

Chaff—white.

Grain—hard, large, longberry, dark red.

Straw—long, stiff.

Ripens—early.

This standard variety is still in demand in many sections. It is undoubtedly one of the prettiest wheats in the grain to be had—it being very long and at the same time plump and of good color. The hardness and yielding qualities make Rudy a desirable variety. Like other bearded varieties it does well on light soils, but Rudy has made fine records on rich soils as well and it is entitled to a place on the list.

Prices Rudy

1½ to 9 bu. . . .	\$1.60 per bu.	30 to 99 bu. . . .	\$1.45 per bu.
10 to 29 bu. . . .	1.50 per bu.	100 bu. or more	1.40 per bu.

Not less than 1½ bu. sold. Bags extra at 22 cents each. Not more than 2½ bu. may be shipped in a bag. Sow 2 bu. per acre.

OUR SERVICE IN SEED WHEAT

is to furnish good farmers—clean, graded winter seed wheat of the best varieties, grown in the best soils—at moderate prices.

There is no better source of wheat for seed purposes in the world than Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

There is no better list of hardy, vigorous, productive varieties than this one.

No seedsman anywhere is better equipped to clean and grade wheat for seed.

None can handle seed wheat more economically.

Our prices are not higher—rather lower than others charge.

If you take advantage of our service—do it without delay. The early customer gets the exact variety he wants—the late one may have a limited choice—the very late one may be disappointed. We always sell out.

CHICKEN WHEAT

On account of close cleaning and grading of wheat for seed we receive from our cleaners large quantities of second grade wheat which is put up in 100 and 150 lb. bags and sold for chicken wheat. This is valuable feed. No other grain fed by itself is quite as suitable for chicken feed. There is much plump wheat in this stock and nothing obnoxious. The following prices include bags required and delivery to Landisville freight station, from which customers must pay freight :

100 lbs. . . .	\$1 75	300 lbs. . . .	\$5.00	1000 lbs. . . .	\$16.00
200 lbs, . . .	\$3.45	500 lbs. . . .	\$8.25	2000 lbs. . . .	\$31.00

COTTON BAGS

On account of large quantities of bags used in handling seed we are in position to furnish same at prices much lower than the local dealers charge. Closely woven, 16 ounce, seamless bags are kept in stock at all times and sold in full bales containing 100 each at \$23.00 per bale. Less than bale lots are 24 cents each. Bags shipped to customers containing grain or seed are charged for at 22 cents each.

Bags fluctuate in value and these prices are subject to change without notice.
See Special Price Slip.



WHICH IS OUR BEST VARIETY ?

This question comes to us every day. We cannot answer. This list according to our knowledge and judgment includes the best varieties of each type. Every variety has merit and is worthy of culture. One kind may outyield all others one year and the next year trail behind. But even the variety trailing behind is likely to yield a satisfactory crop so that customers selecting seed wheat from this catalog cannot go wrong.

SMOOTH OR BEARDED VARIETIES

Which do the best? There can't be a definite answer. In some communities Bearded varieties seem to thrive better than the Smooth. In others the Smooth varieties are preferred. The average Bearded variety will be safer to sow on light, thin soils than the average Smooth sorts.

On very rich soils the average Smooth varieties will stand up better than the Bearded sorts. As a rule Bearded varieties do not shell so freely as the average Smooth wheats. There are marked exceptions to these rules. We offer Smooth wheats that do not shatter easily and that thrive on thin soils. Also Bearded wheats that stand up and yield heavily on rich soils. The matter of soft straw can be overcome by intelligent fertilization. Varieties that shell easily are generally big yielders and a little care in handling will reduce the loss to a minimum. No one should despise a variety of wheat because it has a fault. The best wheat may have a single fault that will be as nothing aside of its many strong advantages.

HOW MUCH TO SOW PER ACRE

This is different in different communities. Some of our best customers sow as little as a bushel—others as much as two bushels. We believe that if good, plump, graded seed is sown, that the quantity may be greatly reduced. Varieties differ as to their stooling properties. Wheat large in the berry requires more bushels per acre than wheat small in the berry. As a rule wheat growers sow too much rather than too little.

WHEN TO SOW

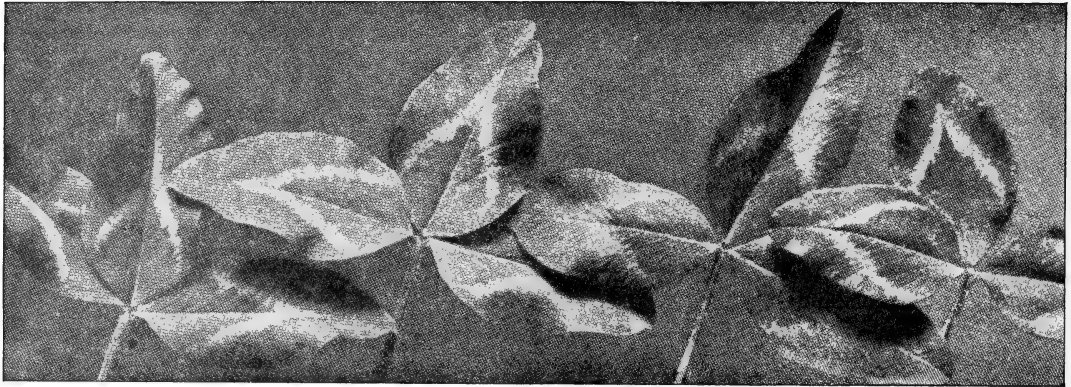
There is a tendency to sow too early. In the North wheat should not be sown until after the first frost. No special time can be set. Much depends on climate, season, condition of soil, etc. Judgment must be used and the best time to sow cannot always be known until after seed time.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

This matter is important. If soil is not thoroughly worked best results cannot be secured even if best seed is sown and abundant fertilizer applied. The ground should be plowed and thoroughly pulverized. The soil should then be compacted—a condition best brought about by rolling. This will press out the air spaces underneath where seed is to be deposited. When wheat stubble or sod must be plowed—the plowing should be done early so that the benefit of rains may be had to settle same before soil is finally prepared for seeding. Tillage cannot well be overdone. All clods should be broken up. The first tender roots of the wheat plant cannot do well among clods and when they must subsist under such surroundings a slender wheat plant is started.

FERTILIZER

The proper analysis will depend on your soil which differs in every community. For average soils a fertilizer analyzing 2% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid, 4% potash, may be used. If soil is thin with a tendency to grow short straw more ammonia should be used. If soil produces long straw less ammonia may be applied and more phosphoric acid. If potash is known to be lacking, same should be applied in larger quantities. Intelligence and judgment must be employed along with a study of conditions of soils as revealed by observing other crops. In a general way it may be said that ammonia makes for the size of plant growth or length of straw. Phosphoric acid is needed for stiffness of straw and potash for filling out the heads with full sized grain.



Grass Seeds

The Service offered you in this department is unsurpassed. Our stocks of grass seed are largely gathered direct from the producer. We look only to the best sources and secure seed of unmistakable value.

We sell direct to you who sow it. You pay us a fair profit but you eliminate the Warehouse-man, the Seed Broker, the large City Seedsmen, the smaller City Wholesaler, the Local Agent. These people stand between the seed producing farmer and the seed purchasing farmer and take their turn in taking profits—all of which are finally paid by the Seed Sowing Farmer.

Our Service is to save you something in price and put into your hands seeds that come from desirable sources. We stand back of the seeds we sell to the extent that we allow their return and refund their cost. You may return Grass Seeds four weeks after their receipt, or longer, provided you need that much time to have some examined by State or National Agricultural Department Agronomists.

EXTRA MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Known also as June Clover. This is the common red clover so largely grown in every agricultural section in the United States. It is the most popular of all the grasses, and along with Timothy, forms a combination from which at least 90% of the hay is made. Much of our clover seed as well as other grass seed is secured direct from the farmer who grows it. We have our own equipment for recleaning, and the Xtra Medium Red Clover furnished is of strictly high grade and clean of dodder and other foul seed. Any grass seed we sell may be returned under Money Back Plan. Last spring our Clovers were submitted by scores of our customers to State and National Agronomists for examination, and the seed easily passed these severe tests.

Prices—See Special Price Slip.

MAMMOTH CLOVER

Also known as **Sapling and Pea Vine Clover**. Like the Medium Red Clover, Mammoth is a perennial and very much like it in every respect except that it makes a somewhat ranker growth and is a little more reliable on thinner soils. The seed is just like that of the Medium Red and cannot be distinguished from it in appearance. We have been very successful in past seasons in getting the genuine Mammoth variety and we believe our present stocks can be equally relied upon. We sell only one grade of Mammoth and it is about equal in quality to our Extra Medium Red.

Prices—See Special Price Slip.



FARMERS CHOICE TIMOTHY SEED

This is the highest grade seed obtainable. Its germination is almost perfect and purity $99\frac{1}{2}$ to $99\frac{95}{100}\%$. The impurities do not consist of weeds, but of harmless fibre



Farmers Choice Timothy

and other grass seeds, principally Clover and Alsike. There is no cleaner, sounder Timothy Seed on the market than **Farmers Choice**, and it is sold under the same Money Back Plan that governs Seed Wheat Sales—except that all the time needed to have an agronomical examination may be taken to return unsatisfactory seed.

Timothy shares with Medium Red Clover great popularity as a hay producing grass. From three to six quarts of Timothy Seed are sown per acre. About four quarts per acre of good seed is a proper quantity to sow for the average purpose. May be sown either in the spring or fall.

Prices of Timothy fluctuate. We receive car load of Timothy after car load and with our facilities to handle economically prices will be made that will save our customers something. If not ready to purchase when catalog with price slip reaches you—ask us for firm prices **when you are ready**. The markets will be followed and thus close quotations can be made. As we go to press with our catalog indications appear to favor early buying of Timothy Seed.

Prices—See Special Price Slip.

ALSIKE

This is one of the very best clovers, although it is not nearly so well known as Medium Red. It is perennial and may be sown in the same manner as Medium

Red and do well for either pasture, hay or soil improvement. It grows nearly as tall as Red Clover, is finer in its foliage and therefore makes a finer and better hay. It will thrive wherever Red Clover does reasonably well and it "catches" easier in thin soils than Red Clover. The seeds are smaller than Red Clover, and for this reason fewer quarts need be sown per acre to get an equal setting. Alsike is largely sown now in connection with Red Clover. That is, the two clovers are mixed together in the proportion of one part Alsike to two parts Red Clover and the most satisfactory results are secured. There is no question but that Alsike will thrive under unfavorable conditions. It is an insurance against failure, to sow a proportion of Alsike with Medium Red Clover. **Prices**—See Special Price Slip.

ECONOMICAL MIXTURE OF RED CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ALSIKE

This is a combination that is a very proper one to sow for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes, and is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike and one-half Medium Red Clover. The reason that this mixture



can be sold cheaper than the separate grasses is as follows: **Economical Mixture** is made from lots of **Clover** and **Timothy** (Mixed) and lots of **Alsike** and **Timothy** (Mixed) that were produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow the farmer who grows it sells it for much less than he could get if the grasses were separate. On account of the difference in size and weight of these seeds they can not be cleaned quite so perfectly as unmixed seed, but otherwise the mixture is made up of seed that in every respect is equal to that in our regular best grades. **Prices**—See Special Price Slip.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixtures. The right grasses—from 12 to 16 in number—in the right proportions are used to make up these mixtures. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the summer and last until late fall. If the sowing is for hay several cuttings may be made during the first season. A large proportion of the grasses used are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. These mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing. For Spring sow as early as the ground can be fitted, 30 to 35 lbs. per acre. Two mixtures are made—one for well drained upland sowing, which is called Highland Mixture—the other for lowland meadows, which is called Lowland Mixture.

There are farms in every community that have an acre or more of land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet to be farmed in the regular rotation; that if sown to one of our mixtures could be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for many years. Now that hay has become so high in value it is wasteful not to put these little areas of land to work producing either hay or pasture.

Prices—Either Lowland or Highland Pasture Mixtures at 12c per lb.

Scarlet or Crimson Clover is an annual. It is the most popular clover to farm for the purpose of plowing under to enrich the soil. It makes a very tall, rank growth of foliage. It gathers Nitrogen from the air and there is no cheaper source of Nitrogen to be had than Crimson Clover. It should be sown in July or August and by the following Spring it will come into blossom about the middle of May to the 1st of June, when it should be plowed under. If it is to be followed by early crops the plowing may be done earlier with very little loss in fertilizer value. Many successful farmers sow Crimson Clover after early potatoes have been taken up. Others get splendid results by sowing in their corn fields at the corn's last cultivation. Crimson Clover is larger in the seed than the other clovers and consequently as much as eight to ten quarts should be sown per acre to get best results—may be sown all through August. **Prices**—See Special Price Slip. Inoculate your Crimson Clover. See page 31.

ALFALFA

This is truly "the wonder crop of the world." It is almost unbelievable, yet absolutely true that a field of Alfalfa can be made to yield three crops of hay a year of the highest marketable value for many successive years and at the end of the period the land will be richer than at the beginning.

There has been a rapid growth in the acreage of Alfalfa the past few years without any overplus of hay or reduction in market price. Alfalfa sells as high as the best Timothy hay and is always in demand. It is rich in protein, and has a feeding value ton for ton the equal of bran. Alfalfa can be grown with profit on almost any soil and its introduction should be considered by every intelligent farmer. It is the most enriching crop that can be grown that will at the same time produce something to sell.

The labor of caring for Alfalfa after it is well started is practically nothing. The starting of an Alfalfa field requires considerable care, patience and intelligence. The lazy farmer better not attempt it. The soil must be worked thoroughly. It should be well manured. If the soil is acid it should be neutralized with lime. The best seed available should be secured. It should be clean and of high germination.

Sowing may be done in the Spring or Fall. August or September in the Fall will permit the gathering of some previous grain crop. This way the land will not lose a crop by the introduction of Alfalfa. The Alfalfa started in the Fall will yield at least two cuttings of hay the following summer; 20 to 30 lbs. of good seed per acre should be sown.

We keep on hand at all times stocks of seed of highest germination and purity. In the Eastern section of the United States inoculation of seed should be practiced. When soil can be secured from a nearby Alfalfa field at small cost, this is the cheaper method. Three hundred pounds per acre should be spread over the prospective Alfalfa



field evenly as possible. If inoculated soil cannot be secured near at hand at little cost—then “Farmogerm” should be used. The Farmogerm Bacteria increase more rapidly and start quicker the work of nitrate gathering by the Alfalfa roots than when soil from other fields is used for inoculation. We can furnish high grade Farmogerm and we recommend same to our customers. See notes and prices on page 31.

The kind of seed to sow is one of the most important points to be considered. Poor seed is dear at any cost. The best seed in the market—bright, clean and vigorous—should be secured. Buy the seed long before you need it so you will have time to have the Division of Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, at Washington, examine it for you. Buy your seed upon the condition that you may return it if this examination shows the seed to be inferior. We are pleased to sell you Alfalfa seed with the privilege of return. Our prices have not been increased because of this protection we give you. See Special Price Slip.

Red Top. This is a valuable grass for either hay or pasture. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Grows slowly in the Spring and ripens with timothy. It is a strong grass. Does not die out. When once well started will spread and supplant other grasses. It, however, is not hard to destroy when it is necessary to plow land for other crops. It succeeds well in any soil and is particularly well adapted for low moist lands. Red Top Seed is sold both solid and in the chaff. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre of solid seed or 20 to 30 lbs. in the chaff. The heavy seed weighs 32 lbs. per bu. The light seed weighs 14 lbs. per bu. **Prices**—See Special Price Slip.

Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses. It is valuable both for hay and pasture. It is very succulent and nourishing and is more leafy and of greater length than most other grasses. Orchard Grass grows quickly and bears close cutting and close pasturing. It begins its growth early in the Spring and continues right up till late Fall. It will last for years without the necessity of re-sowing. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall on any kind of soil that is not actually covered with water. Two bus. are required to sow an acre. **Prices**—See Special Price Slip.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This fine-bladed, rich green, nourishing grass may be sown in the Spring or Fall. It grows most rapidly in cool weather but withstands the effects of the greatest heat. Kentucky Blue Grass does not grow as rapidly as some other grasses but when once started makes the finest pasture. It is one of the best grasses for lawn mixtures and for other hay and pasture mixtures. On limestone soils the finest lawns can be started with Kentucky Blue Grass alone; however, we prefer our Lawn Grass Mixture for lawn purposes and for hay or pasture purposes we advocate that other quicker growing grasses be sown with it. **Prices**—See Special Price Slip.

Canada Blue Grass. Very much like the Kentucky except that it is coarser, grows a little more rapidly—good for hay and pasture but not so desirable for lawns. **Price**—See Special Price Slip.

Lawn Grass. You will get the best possible results with our Lawn Grass Mixture. It is composed of the very best fine-leaved grasses that will produce a green even sward most beautiful in its rich green color and fine texture. Many of the most expensive grasses are used in our mixture. It is not possible to put up a high grade reliable Lawn Grass without using the finest bladed grasses in liberal proportion. Our Lawn Grass is put up with the view of getting the best possible results regardless of the cost of the mixture. Lawns may be started any time but the results will be surest if same is sown either very early in the Spring or in early Fall. One pound of seed will sow 200 square feet. Upon large lawns 100 lbs. may be used per acre.

Prices—20c per lb.; 10 lbs. or more, 18c per lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 15c per lb. When small quantities are ordered by mail 10c per lb. must be added for postage.

English Rye Grass. Also sold under the more general name of Perennial Rye Grass. Is an extremely valuable grass that makes a rapid growth. Adapted to all soils. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Is a good one for mixtures. Does well with Orchard Grass. When sown alone 30 to 40 lbs. per acre is required. **Prices**—10c per lb.; 10 lbs. or more, 8c per lb.; 100 lbs, 7c per lb.

Italian Rye Grass. This is another quick growing grass like the English Rye. It grows even more rapidly but lasts only one year. It is larger and stronger and makes a splendid growth one month from its seeding. For Spring or Fall. Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

Prices—10c per lb.; 10 lbs. or more, 8c per lb.; 100 lbs., 7c per lb.

Pacey's Rye. This one is similar to English and Italian Rye but is smaller, more dwarf but a quick grower. **Price**—10c per lb. No reduction for quantity.

Bromus Inermis. This grass came originally from Russia. It is now grown largely in the West, where it has become one of the most popular grasses. It is a perennial grass that will stand for years on the same ground without renewing. It wants a rich soil for best results. May be sown from early Spring to late Fall. It withstands heat, drought and frost. It is alike valuable for pasture and hay. Both hay and pasture is greatly relished by cattle and all kinds of stock. It roots so deeply that it is enabled to thrive on the driest soils. It is a good one to sow with other grasses. Bromus Inermis is entitled by its many merits to more general use in the East. Sow two to three bus. per acre. It weighs 14 lbs. per bus. **Price**—16c per lb.



Tall Meadow Oats Grass. Here is a tall rank growing grass that may be grown on soils that are inferior. It grows quickly and makes a good hay or pasture. It is hardy and will last for years without resewing. It is so deeply rooted that it will withstand drought of any length. This grass becomes green very early in the Spring and remains green late in the Fall. This grass should be more generally known for it is certainly a valuable variety and worthy of the attention of the best farmers. It weighs from 11 to 14 lbs. per bu. Sow from 2 to 3 bu. per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top and similar grasses. It is more expensive than the rye grasses but really one of the most valuable on our list.

Prices—20c per lb. ; 50 lbs. or more, 18c per lb.

SWEET CLOVER

Grows in all parts of the United States. It thrives on all kind of soils but prefers limestone soils. If seeded on acid soils lime should be used. Seed should be inoculated to secure best results (see page 31) though in communities where the growth is common inoculation is not practiced. May be sown either Spring or Fall. Sweet Clover is one of the most vigorous soil enrichers, can be given a foothold on soils so poor that ordinary farm crops cannot be sustained. The root system gathers nitrogen in great quantities. Stock must learn to eat Sweet Clover but when the natural distaste is overcome it can be fed very successfully. 30 lbs. unhulled seed or 20 to 25 lbs. hulled seed per acre is required. **Prices**—See Special Price Slip.

White Clover. Suitable for lawns. High Grade Seed. **Price**—40c per lb.

Meadow Fescue. A valuable grass for mixtures. It is early in Spring and remains green very late into Winter. Sow Spring or Fall 2 bu. per acre—14 lbs. per bu. **Price**—30c per lb.

Meadow Foxtail. Comes from England, where it is a favorite. It is suitable for lowland mixtures. Grows early and abundantly. Sow alone 3 bu. per acre. Weighs 7 lbs. per bu. **Price**—25c per lb.

Sheeps Fescue. This grass does well on upland gravelly soils. Is suitable for sheep and other pastures. Smaller than other Fescues and very nutritious. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. **Price**—22c per lb.

Rhode Island Bent. This is a valuable grass for lawns. It is of such a nature that it is improved by tramping. **Price**—30c per lb.

Creeping Bent. A valuable lawn grass of a creeping nature that helps to make a thick compact growth. **Price**—30c per lb.

Red Fescue. Another grass suitable for lawn grass and other mixtures. Will make a thick turf if sown alone—30 lbs. per acre, but should be sown with other grasses. **Price**—25c per lb.

Meadow Soft Grass. A fine leaved grass suitable for meadow mixtures. **Price**—15c per lb.

Hard Fescue. A dwarf thick growing grass doing well in dry situations. **Price**—20c per lb.

Crested Dogtail. Recommended for high dry soils and hillsides. A good pasture grass. Suitable for permanent mixtures. **Price**—30c per lb.

Dwarf Essex Rape. Fine for cattle, hogs and sheep. It grows thickly in from six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. It is a legume and, when plowed under, the soil is greatly benefited. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown at such a small cost per acre that it should be more largely grown. 3 to 5 lbs. per acre may be sown.

Prices—See Special Price Slip.

Sand or Hairy Vetch, known also as **Winter Vetch.** This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay and pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. If sown early in the Spring a crop of hay may be cut in July. While this hay is being produced fertilizer in the form of Nitrogen has been gathered in such an amount that its value is almost unbelievable. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of **Sand or Hairy Vetch** to the soil is from \$16.00 to \$48.00 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself from 50 to 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is however advisable to sow a half bu. of barley or rye with about 40 lbs. of the Vetch per acre. The grain sown with it is to act as a support of the Vetch. The advantages of this Vetch over many of the other legumes is that it will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. It pays to inoculate Vetch seed before planting, especially on thin land (see page 31) though many succeed without.

Prices Hairy Vetch—See Special Price Slip.



ALFALFA

This most valuable of all crops can be successfully grown on some part of nearly every farm in the country.

It requires well drained land which is fairly fertile, free from weeds, and limed at the rate of 1 to 2 tons per acre with pulverized limestone, or in case of using burned limestone, half this quantity will be sufficient.

Good northern grown seed should be thoroughly inoculated with Farmogerm just before sowing, as alfalfa will not succeed unless the alfalfa bacteria are present. Either drill or broadcast seed at the rate of about 20 lbs. per acre and cover 1½-in. deep.

FARMOGERM

(HIGH BRED BACTERIA)

Farmogerm high bred bacteria are grown and selected by a costly laboratory process until their power of making nitrates is developed to such an extent that they are far superior to the bacteria which may be found to exist naturally in certain soils of various sections throughout the country.

Farmogerm inoculation is delivered in bottles ready to use by diluting with a little water and sprinkling on the seeds. Seed for ten acres can be thoroughly inoculated in ten minutes. The method of inoculation by means of soil transfer from fields in which a legume crop is growing or has been grown is not only very costly but weeds, molds, and various soil diseases have been spread over wide areas by this primitive and unsatisfactory method.

Farmogerm Saves the Cost of All Expensive Nitrate Fertilizers

By growing Farmogerm inoculated legume crops in rotation and as cover crops wherever possible, such as between the rows of corn, potatoes, orchards and all cultivated crops. These cultivated crops are all very hard on soils, but if some inoculated legume, such as crimson clover or a mixture of winter vetch and rye is sowed between the rows at last cultivation and turned under for green manure, large quantities of plant food are made available and soil fertility is maintained and often increased. To be of greatest value all legume seed should be inoculated with Farmogerm just before sowing. **Farmogerm** can be had for for any of the following crops in 5 and 1 acre bottles. Each crop requires different bacteria and one cannot be used for the other (except where noted):

Alfalfa or Lucerne
Alsike
Burr Clover
Crimson Clover

Canada Peas
Cow Peas
Garden Beans
(Pole and Bush)

Garden Peas
Peanuts
Red Clover
Sweet Peas

Soja Beans
Vetches
White Clover

No. 1 for Red,
White, Crimson and
Alsike Clover.

No. 2 for Alfalfa or
Lucerne.
No. 3 for Vetch or
Canada Field Peas.

No. 4 for Soja Beans
and Cow Peas.

No. 5 for Garden Peas,
Garden Beans
(Pole and Bush)
Sweet Peas

5 Acre Size, \$9.00

1 Acre Size, \$2.00

Complete book on **Farmogerm and Inoculation Free.** Always state for what crop **Farmogerm** is desired when ordering.



The Clipper Cleaners

If you do not already have a seed cleaner—then you need one. If you are growing the seed you plant and sow—you can't make it fit for use without recleaning and grading. There are no better mills for this purpose than the **Clipper Cleaners**. There are none nearly as good that cost so little.

The Clipper Mills are used almost exclusively by the Seed Trade. In fact, these cleaners are in a class by themselves. For real fine separations of any kind of grain—large or small—or any kind of grass seed—light or heavy—the “Clipper” mills have no competitor. The Department of Agriculture at Washington uses and recommends the “Clipper.” There are several seed houses that use more than a hundred large power “Clipper” cleaners each. We do not know of a single large seed house that is not equipped with “Clipper” cleaners. This is really the test of any cleaner.

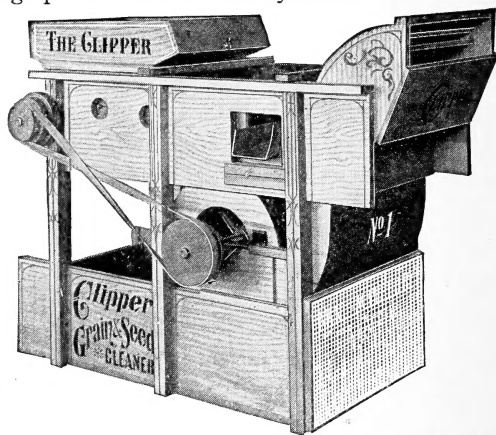
Clipper No. 1 and No. 2 are Sizes for Farm Use

These sizes are made upon the same principle as the large power cleaners used by seedsmen. You can do just as good work with these smaller mills as with the large power mills—if you run them regularly—feed them slowly—and select the proper screens.

The Clipper No. 1 here offered is a hand power mill especially adapted to farm use.

We would not think of offering it to our customers, if we did not know it to be **The Best Hand-Power Farm Mill on the Market.**

It is equipped with an assortment of 12 screens (one wire and eleven zinc) size 19 by 29 inches. The capacity per hour is 20 bus. Seed Wheat, 40 bus. Market Wheat, 12 bus. Clover Seed. Clipper No. 1 will clean seed wheat and all other grains, clover, timothy and other grass seed more nearly perfect than can be done by any other mill. The most delicate separations can be made. Light dead grains are separated, and all foreign seeds, that from their nature are not impossible. The work is done by one operation. The Clipper's points of superiority are its nice arrangement of screens and its wonderful **Vertical Air Blast.**



Price Clipper No. 1 Delivered, freight paid, anywhere in the United States, East of the Mississippi River, complete with 12 assorted screens, Cash with Order **\$22.50**

The Clipper No. 2 This mill is just like No. 1, except as to size. It is a larger mill. The Screens are 24 by 33, and the mill weighs 250 lbs. The capacity of No. 2 is nearly double that of No. 1. It can be turned by hand for cleaning grass seed, but for cleaning grain, peas, or beans, a stronger wind blast is needed and more power is necessary. A small power pulley goes with this mill. One-half horse power is sufficient to run No. 2 mill. 12 screens go with the mill. If you want to clean grass seed alone, 12 grass seed screens are sent. If you want to clean grain and grass seed, an assortment of 12 screens suitable for both grass seed and grain are furnished.

Price Clipper No. 2 Delivered, freight prepaid, anywhere in the United States, East of the Mississippi River, complete with 12 screens, Cash with Order **\$32.50**

If you sow your own wheat or grass seed, you need a “Clipper” Cleaner to make it “Fit to Sow.” The cost is small—the upkeep nothing. It will last a lifetime and make you money every year. Don't delay ordering. Send to-day—so you will have your mill ready for work the first rainy day.

Next Spring

We will be ready next Spring to serve you with strong, vigorous stock of the leading varieties of Seed Potatoes. The E. L. Cleveland Co. of Aroostook County, Maine, whose productions of seed took the Grand Sweepstake Cup at the American Land and Irrigation Show, last winter, at New York, are growing for us large quantities of potatoes for seed purposes. There is no better seed produced in this country than those from Northern Maine, and none are sent out of Maine better than those bearing the E. L. Cleveland brand.



Seed Oats

There is growing for us in Northern Ohio on some of the best oats land there—hundreds of acres of oats—to supply our trade with you next Spring. Besides the standard varieties we are having produced for us the wonderful “Bumper” oats, a new variety extremely large in the berry, of the side type, very early, stiff straw and extraordinary yielder. This rare oats will be a welcome introduction to any good farm.

Seed Corn

No section of America is quite equal to Lancaster County for the successful improvement of corn. This is one crop that never fails here—the soil and climate are both ideal and the fertile fields contribute to the best stocks of seed corn. There is growing for us here varieties of every type—each on a different farm—nearly every grower an expert in his line. The Mr. D. M. Landis, who has been furnishing our White Cap, took County, State and National Prize for White Cap Corn respectively at the Lancaster Fair, Harrisburg Show and Columbia, South Carolina, National Show. Next Spring we will have a fuller, finer stock of valuable corns than ever before.

Clover Seeds, and all other grass seeds can be purchased from us in highest qualities at lowest prices at any time. When in the market for Clovers and other grass seed ask us for prices and samples with assurance that your inquiry will be given careful attention.



Our Spring Catalog

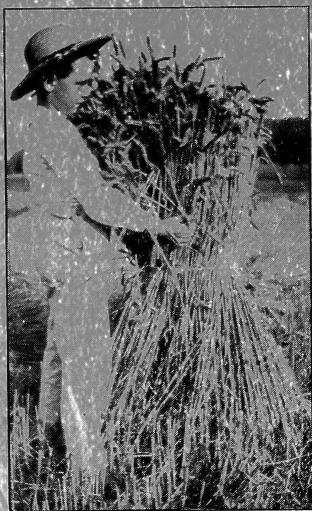
is issued in January each year ; it is full of information for the progressive farmer and is free.

A. H. HOFFMAN
LANDISVILLE, PA.

**LANCASTER COUNTY SEED WHEAT — GROWN IN THE HEART
OF THE MOST PROLIFIC WHEAT SOILS OF THE WORLD**



**HOFFMAN'S WHEATS
INCLUDE THE MOST
PROLIFIC VARIETIES
OF EVERY TYPE**



**HOFFMAN'S CLEANING
EQUIPMENT INCLUDES
EVERY MODERN IDEA
FOR PERFECT WORK**



A. H. HOFFMAN, LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.